

CHILD LABOR IN SOUTH

Textile Union Denounces the Employment of Children.

ATTACKS ATLANTA MINISTERS

Delegate Says Atlanta Preachers Fight Whiskey But Are Indifferent About Children Working in the Mills.

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that clearly as he loved the south, he was not willing to have her purchase commercial success at the sacrifice of her little children, F. C. Roberts, formerly a Georgian, and chairman of a committee of the Central Labor Union of this city, at the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, held at the convention of the Southern Textile Association at Raleigh by a speaker who was defending the employment of children in the southern cotton mills.

Mr. Roberts declared his surprise that a public officer, paid from the public revenue, should appear before a convention of employers of labor and undertake to defend the system of child labor in the southern states. He advocated action by the convention in opposition to any attempt to further extend and to perpetuate the system of child labor in southern cotton mills. Such employment, he said, tended to displace adults. "I love the southland," said Mr. Roberts, "and I would do almost anything in my power to have the cotton of the south manufactured in the southern states. But there are prices which would not pay for a commercial victory. I would not give our children as the price of success. We know that the houses of these people are unsanitary. The effort of child labor is to make them more filthy. Here in the district of Columbia is a daily occurrence to hear of a black man and woman asked the judge of the police court to send them to the workhouse because they would be better off there than in their own homes."

Thomas Tracy, secretary of the Labor Department of the American Federation of Labor, called attention to an article appearing in a magazine, which, he said, placed Dr. Stiles in the position of a witness against himself in the matter of the employment of children in southern cotton mills.

He deprecated the employment of children and stated there were 200,000 children in the southern cotton mills, that their lives were slowly being sapped by the book-work disease, in L. Rodier of this city warned delegates that if they looked with indifference on the policy of working the children in the southern cotton mills they would soon face a movement for the repeal of child labor laws in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut as the New England industry found it impossible to compete with such cheap labor.

"I find," said Mr. Rodier, "that men advocate putting children in the mills of the south do not put their own children there, but send them to school."

Rodier told of his experience in Atlanta, Ga., during a campaign against the liquor traffic. He said that ministers of the gospel and women down on their knees," he said, "prayed to save big, strong men from the demon rum and against their wives, but these same ministers were indifferent when we went to get legislation to prevent the employment of children under ten years of age."

After the speaker had left the assembly hall, his reference to the ministers and children brought Edwin Johnson of New Bedford, Conn., to the feet, declaring that a gratuitous secretary Albert Hibbert of Fall River, Mass., suggested that it was a minister who had taken the interest in prohibiting child labor that they took in the liquor traffic.

WOMEN ALLOWED TO VOTE.—The people of Richmond, Va., extends suffrage to women.

\$100 FOUND IN MAIL.—A dressed envelope containing money in the Dead letter office, Washington, D. C.—Somebody is just \$100 because of carelessness in forwarding money through the postoffice. The division of dead letters of the postoffice department received an unsealed and unaddressed envelope containing an amount of currency amounting about \$100.

The envelope was deposited in a letter box in a town in New State. The inquiry will be continued for time and if the identity of the owner of the money is not disclosed, money will be turned into the United States treasury.

DIVINE HEALER DEAD.—Charles M. Schlatter Was Unable To Cure Himself.

St. Paul, Minn.—Charles M. Schlatter, who claimed to cure himself by the power of a local hotel. He was penniless and unable relatives or friends to the body if he was cured by medical college. Schlatter was a well known, having thousands of paper clippings describing his various American cities. He died at age.

HOUSEMAIDS ARE SUPREME.—Chicago Professor Says Servants Rule the House.

Chicago, Ill.—American families are the subject of the mail of work, according to Dean Sophonisba Breckinridge, of the University of Chicago, in a lecture at the university. The hand that rules the house, she said, is the hand that rules the house. The modern housewife employs a maid more for the purpose of maintaining a respectable appearance for service," she said.

NORTH EXCEEDS IN CHILD LABOR.

More Children Employed in Massachusetts Than Any State Except N. C.

Washington, D. C.—Harsh criticism of legislative bodies was made at the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, when the question of obtaining shorter working hours came up. Some of the delegates declared that an eight-hour day could be obtained only through the medium of strikes.

Delegate Morgan of Patterson, N. J., said that members of the legislature of his state were elected by corrupt methods, and once in office, paid no heed to the appeals of laboring men.

Delegate Hall of Philadelphia took the position that all political parties were merely capitalist organs. He advocated the formation of a workingmen's party. In this he was opposed by Delegate Thomas McMahon of Rhode Island, who insisted that laboring men in his state sell their votes themselves. This practice must be broken up, he contended, before the legislatures were reformed.

He said that while a great furor was now being raised to abolish child labor in the south, there were more children employed in Massachusetts than any state of the south, with the exception of North Carolina.

U. D. C. ELECT OFFICERS.

Little Rock Gets Next Meeting of the Confederate Daughters.

Houston, Texas.—With the selection of Little Rock, Ark., as the convention city in 1910 and the election of the general officers for the year, the sixteenth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy adjourned sine die closing the sessions in Houston an hour before midnight. The following general officers were elected: Mrs. Virginia McSherry of West Virginia; first vice president general, Mrs. L. C. Hall of Arkansas; second vice president general, Mrs. M. E. Bryan of Texas; third vice president general, Mrs. Thomas T. Stevens of Georgia; recording secretary general, Mrs. A. L. Dowdell of Alabama; corresponding secretary general, Miss Childress of Louisiana; treasurer general, Mrs. C. B. Tate of Virginia; registrar general, Mrs. James B. Gentry of Missouri; historian general, Mrs. J. Endo Robinson of Virginia; custodian of cross of honor, Mrs. L. H. Raines of Georgia; custodian of flag, Mrs. F. A. Walk of Virginia.

Honorary presidents, Mrs. J. W. Tench of Florida, and Mrs. N. D. Randolph of Virginia.

The Shiloh Monument Association committee's report was read by Mrs. White of Tennessee, which showed that over \$20,000 has been donated last year.

FARMER'S FORTUNATE WIFE.

Woman Is Left \$400,000 by a Former Sweetheart.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Coming as a sequel of her girlhood days, Mrs. John D. Erwin, wife of a Green county farmer, will probably be put in possession of an estate valued, it is estimated, at \$400,000. R. E. McGoff, a Kentucky attorney, executor of the estate of a resident of that state whose name he will not disclose, is in Jonesboro securing proof as to the identity of Mrs. Erwin.

Some years ago, it is asserted, Mrs. Erwin, then Mary Duval, met a young German, who told her of vast ancestral estates. The two became fast friends, but because of parental objection the marriage which he proposed did not occur. Instead the young woman became the wife of a farmer. Recently the man who first sought her hand died, naming in his will as his legatee his former sweetheart. That she has produced ample proof that she is the person is declared by Mrs. Erwin.

POTASH MONOPOLY PLANNED.

Germany Wants to Hold Up American Trade.

Berlin, Germany.—The completion of contracts between the German potash mines and American fertilizer companies at prices lower than those of the syndicate has influenced the imperial ministry of the interior to prepare bills for submission to the reichstag, with the object of creating a government monopoly over the potash industry. The legislation proposed would prevent the filling of American contracts at prices contracted by the Americans, who have placed orders covering a greater part of their requirements up to 1917.

If these measures should be adopted, America, which takes about sixty per cent of the potash exported, would be obliged to pay monopoly prices. The American interests here are concerned over the situation, and probably will make representations concerning it to the state department at Washington.

Senator Johnson Claimed by Death.

Fargo, N. D.—United States Senator Martin H. Johnson of this state died from an attack of acute bright's disease at his hotel here. Senator Johnson was fifty-nine years old. In 1890 he was sent to congress, and was three times nominated. He was eight years in the lower house.

Ten Killed in Mine Explosion.

Hartshorne, Okla.—Ten men are dead, two are injured and one is missing as a result of an explosion in mine No. 10 of the Rock Island Coal Mining company. The men are believed to have been beyond a "dead line" when a lighted lamp in entering the mine, the lamps igniting the gas.

Tillman Will Not Attend Taft Banquet.

Columbia, S. C.—Because he was asked to pay \$10 for a plate at the luncheon which will be given to President Taft on the occasion of his visit to this city November 6, Senator B. R. Tillman has declined to attend the luncheon, and states that he may not serve on the reception committee. Senator Tillman says that while Columbia is to be the nominal host of Mr. Taft, the city expects the state at large to pay for the president's entertainment.

Supreme Court Justice Peckham Dead.

Albany, N. Y.—Rufus W. Peckham, associate justice of the United States supreme court, died at his summer home at Altamont, Albany county. Death was due to a complication of diseases, heart trouble, bright's disease and hardening of the arteries contributing. Justice Peckham was a democrat, and before taking a seat on the bench gave considerable attention to politics in New York. He was born in Albany, N. Y., November 3, 1825, and had been on the bench New York and federal, for twenty-six years.

BONDS FOR WATERWAYS.

President Taft Declares Himself in Favor of Inland Waterways.

WOULD SOLVE RATE QUESTION.

Mr. Taft Declares Work on Improvements Has Been Nothing More Than "A Procession of Jerks."

Corpus Christi, Texas.—In an open address here before the Interstate Inland Waterways league and the citizens of Corpus Christi, President Taft announced himself as strongly favoring a permanent and practical system of inland waterways as a means of controlling railroad rates, and said that he favored the policy of issuing bonds for carrying out a practical system of improvements.

Up to the present time, Mr. Taft declared, congress has provided for improvements in piece meal fashion and the work on improvement has been nothing more than "a procession of jerks." Before any project is entered upon, the president declared, it should be thoroughly considered, investigated and reported upon by a board of engineers as to its feasibility and desirability.

Once the improvement is declared desirable and the communities which it is to serve can convince congress that their growth has been such as to justify the expenditure of a large sum of money to take care of increasing trade, bonds should be issued in order that the improvements may be carried into effect at once and the benefits of it be quickly secured.

The president took occasion to refer to that in some localities there is a disposition to do injustice to the railroads and to drive the corporations to a system of economy, which prevents the development of the country through which they pass. The president said it was often the case that the citizens of a county would go to any extent to get a railroad to come into the county, but once there, no friend of the railroad could anywhere be found, except perhaps the local council.

The remark called out hearty laughter. The president turned serious again, however, and urged a "square deal" for the railroads, that they might not be deprived of reasonable profits through popular prejudice.

CAR SHORTAGE IN SOUTH.

American Railways Make Statement on Car Situation.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Railways' fortnightly statement made public here shows a shortage of 23,431 cars in the east and south, and a surplus of 35,577 in the west and northwest. The report adds: "There seems to be no doubt that the railroads are carrying as much freight as they did in October, 1907, and it is to be noted that the shortages are one-third of what they were then, when there was no surplus at all. The surplus has been reduced 17,411 in the last two weeks. It is probable that we have reached or nearly reached a maximum shortage, although it is probable that the surplus will be further reduced, if there is any serious shortage this fall, it will probably be upon the commercial roads."

SWALLOWED GOLD TOOTH.

Macon Woman Had Gold Crown in Her Lung.

Macon, Ga.—In a violent coughing spell, Walter Garrity coughed a displaced gold crown from a tooth which was lodged in her lungs, where it had been a year and a day. She was desperately ill and physicians had contemplated an operation. She will recover, it is believed.

A year has passed since she was in a dentist chair getting work done on her teeth. A crown in her mouth slipped and she drew it into her lungs. She had several severe attacks, but improved each time until the foreign matter was finally thrown off.

ANTHRACOSE DOES GREAT DAMAGE.

Disease in Cotton Is Spreading and Is Costing Planters Millions.

Columbia, S. C.—In a report just made to Commissioner Watson, State Botanist Barre declares that the disease of anthracose in cotton is costing the growers of the state probably \$5,000,000 annually, and the Georgia growers possibly as much as \$14,000,000 each year. According to Mr. Barre, the disease is spreading. Its worst manifestations have followed the use of imported seed, for which reason he urges that inspection of cotton seed be provided for in the proposed legislation to minimize pellagra by the inspection of grain.

DR. CARLISLE IS DEAD.

Signer of Secession and President Emeritus of Wofford College.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dr. James H. Carlisle, the venerable president emeritus of Wofford college died at his home here. Dr. Carlisle was born at Winstonsboro, S. C., eighty-four years ago, his parents having come from County Antrim, Ireland.

In 1875 he was chosen president of Wofford college, and in this position continued until 1902, when he resigned and became president emeritus. Dr. Carlisle and Colonel Robert A. Thompson of Wallula, S. C., were the only surviving signers of the ordinance of secession which precipitated the war between the states.

CONFEDERATE FLAG RETURNED.

Captured From the Ram Albarmarle Just As It Went Down.

Richmond, Va.—Dr. Thomas A. Warrell, formerly of Company B, Company B, Pennsylvania volunteers, has presented to the confederate museum here a confederate flag that was taken from the confederate ram Albarmarle, which was sunk off the coast of North Carolina, during the civil war. It was removed from the vessel just before the ship went down.

SEVEN KILLED IN OHIO WRECK.

Panhandle Passenger Train Dashed Into Freight Train.

Richmond, Ind.—Seven persons were killed in a wreck on the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Collinsville, Ohio, when a southbound passenger train ran into a freight train on an open siding. The passenger train was said to have been running 50 miles an hour when the crash came. According to reports, the switch was open, and the trains collided head-on. No passengers were killed.

DEATH RATE DECLINING.

So the Government Vital Statistics Show. Tuberculosis Is Decreasing.

Washington, D. C.—The great fight against tuberculosis is being won, according to Chief Statistician Charles L. Wilbur, of the division of vital statistics, United States Census Bureau. In a bulletin issued today he says: "A continued decline in the death rate from it from year to year, may be expected."

He says that the organization of many state and local anti-tuberculosis societies since the international congress on tuberculosis in Washington in 1908 has helped to check the disease. The total deaths from tuberculosis returned in 1908 was 79,229, exceeding those of any previous year of registration, but the death rate per 100,000 for 1908 is considerably less than that for 1907. In all registration states the death from the tuberculosis showed a decline, except in Colorado, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Mr. Wilbur notes pellagra as a disease of increasing importance with twenty-three deaths recorded in 1908. This does not include the bulk of pellagra deaths in the south, from which no records are received. Among the rarer deaths, analapox caused nine deaths, plague, five; yellow fever, two; leprosy, eleven and hydrophobia, eighty-two.

COTTON GINNERS REPORT.

5,320,000 Bales Had Been Ginned to October 18.

Memphis, Tenn.—The report of J. A. Taylor, president of the National Ginner's Association, indicates that there has been ginned to October 18, 5,320,000 bales, which is nearly a million bales less than was ginned in this period last year. The report says: "As the heavy ginning of September was kept up the first week in October, the falling off has nearly all come in the last half of the latter month."

The crop is 79.7 picked, compared with 54.5 last year at this time, and indicates a crop disaster, except in Georgia and the Carolinas, where the crop is better, but not as good as expected a month ago. The yield is reported disappointing in all sections of the belt, probably due to smallness of the bolls. Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas have the shortest crop ever grown, and will total a little over half of last year's crop, while Texas is not much better.

OBILITERATE CASTE LINES.

Methodist Home Mission Board Discusses Work Among Operatives.

Charlotte, N. C.—The special conference of the home mission board of the Methodist church, south, called to consider the relation of the church to the industrial problem, came to an embodying suggestions to the most advantageous steps to be taken in the conduct of work in mill settlements. The substance of the discussion was that caste lines in the church must be obliterated and that the churches in the cities having outlying mill settlements must contribute to the work amongst cotton mill operatives.

Statistics read in the conference show that there are in the south, 843 cotton mills, with 41,542 mill people and the sagerness of the members of the conference to reach these people was manifest.

PATRICK H. MCCARREN DEAD.

Democratic Leader of Brooklyn Never Reluctant to Operate.

New York City.—Patrick H. McCarran, state senator and democratic leader of Brooklyn, died at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, never having completely rallied from the effects of an operation for appendicitis which was performed on October 13. His death was not unexpected; in fact, the senator himself realized that his end was near.

Lovett Succeeds Harriman.

New York City.—Robert S. Lovett, was elected president of the Union Pacific railroad, to succeed the late E. I. Harriman, at a meeting of the board of directors. The executive committee was presided over by Judge Lovett as chairman, to which place he was elected as Mr. Harriman's successor a few weeks ago.

Would Bar Tobacco to Ministers.

Savannah, Ga.—The use of tobacco by ministers will be barred, if the wishes of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, are carried out. The board, which is carried out by the general conference.

Newly Paragraphs.

As a result of a feud between Italian families of New Orleans, Lewis Manocia, aged twelve years, is dead and his mother and two children are dying. They ate sugar sent them as a present. It was discovered that it was sent by enemies of the family.

Rocky Boy and his band of Chipewa Indians, numbering about one hundred and fifty braves, encamped near Birds Eye, Mont., probably will owe their rescue from death by starvation to the promptness of Indian officials, who took speedy means to relieve their desperate plight.

The West Virginia synod of the Presbyterian Church in session at Elkins, W. Va., adopted a resolution protesting against the invitation to the "Laymen's" missionary convention November 11. This action was taken upon a lengthy discussion, arguments in favor of the resolutions being based upon the president's affiliation with the Unitarian church.

That San Francisco had made preliminary plans to hold a world's fair in commemoration of the completion of the Panama canal was the statement made in Seattle by Colonel J. A. Filcher, executive commissioner from California to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. He said the United States government should furnish a million or two to celebrate the event. A possible site for a world's fair celebrating the completion of the canal, and it is understood that one or more southern cities bordering the gulf of Mexico have similar projects.

Mrs. Basil Duke, wife of General Duke, of the Shiloh battlefield commission, was found dead in bed at Louisville, Ky. Heart disease was the cause of her death. Mrs. Duke was a sister of General John Morkan, the famous confederate raider.

By a unanimous vote the building trades department of the National Federation of Labor in session at Tampa, Fla., passed a resolution calling upon all of the branches of organized labor to pledge their support to President Gompers in the cases now pending against him and other officials of the American Federation of Labor.

COTTON NOT TOO HIGH.

Richard H. Edmonds Discusses the Cotton Situation.

FOREIGN SPINNERS BUYING.

"American Spinners are Played By Foreign Buyers for Suckers," Says Mr. Edmonds.

New Orleans, La.—Discussing the cotton situation, Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, who is in the south making a study of crop prospects and probable consumption, said:

"The American spinners are being played for suckers by foreign spinners, and they are being played with an energy that ought to satisfy the most enthusiastic fisherman. In other words, foreign spinners are endeavoring in every way possible to convince the spinners in this country and all other people identified with the cotton trade that the price of the raw cotton is too high, and that the way to bring about a reduction is to shut down mills until cotton declines to a point satisfactory to the buyer."

"The American spinners are taking this talk of the foreign spinners seriously, and while they are, to a large extent, as compared with previous years, keeping out of the market, foreign spinners are buying every bale of cotton they can get their hands on. The question of price does not seem to enter into their actual calculations, although they are struggling to impress upon American spinners the folly of buying at present prices. 'No one familiar with the cotton business and the present situation of the world of foreign spinners should be surprised at the game which they are playing. It has been played steadily for more than half a century, but there is room for surprise that American spinners should so readily fall into the trap.'"

"As a matter of fact, the present price of cotton is not unduly high. It is not in fact even at present figures yielding to the farmers the profit which should be won out of this, nature's greatest monopoly. Considering the increased cost of production and the increased cost of living, it is doubtful whether 13-cent cotton is giving better net results to the producer than 8 or 9-cent cotton would have done seven or eight years ago. To assume that the world will not consume this entire crop, even if it sold at 13 cents a pound, is absurd to any man who is thoroughly familiar with the world's business conditions and who recognizes that, until an article reaches a practically prohibitory price, consumption is not materially lessened by what, under other conditions, might have been regarded as a high price."

"All mankind is living on a higher plane. Wages in the Orient and in Europe, as well as in this country, have been steadily advancing for some years, with occasional brief periods of reaction, such as that following the panic of 1907. But, broadly speaking, there is a steady, worldwide forward movement. 'The iron producers, the growers of wheat and corn and other agricultural products, and manufacturers of nearly all lines are sharing in this increased activity and increased profit to a greater extent than the cotton growers of the south. If there had been no material shortage in the yield of cotton compared with last year, there should have been, merely to keep pace with the advance in other things, a rise of 25 to 50 per cent in the price of cotton over the average of the preceding crop. 'The world's improved business conditions would have justified this. When we remember that whatever may be the actual final outcome it is an unquestionable fact that the crop will be very much less than last year, while the consumption will certainly be as large, it would seem that present prices have not over reacted. It is a point of fairness to the grower, it is incumbent upon every business interest in the south to recognize the situation and to unite to help the farmer in securing a price in keeping with the present increasing prosperity in every other industry. Instead of seeking to depress the price of cotton, the south should unite to seek to advance the price. At present every man who is paying any serious attention to the talk of foreign spinners is simply helping them to laugh upon one sleeve, while with the other hand they are reaching behind his back and gathering in every possible bale of cotton.'"

"Later on, when the foreign spinners have secured the best of the crop and the American spinners undertake to supply their own needs, they will wake up to the game that has been played upon them."

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Spain Tranquil Under New Order of Government.

Madrid, Spain.—The Spanish cabinet, which was formed January 15, 1907, under the premiership of Antonio Maura, resigned as a result of the bitter attacks made against the government by the former premier, Maura y Zaldarriaga.

The fall of Premier Maura and the resignation of the cabinet has produced a feeling of relief and encourages hope that a period of internal tranquility has been ushered in. It is now an open secret that M. Maura's refusal to give King Alfonso an opportunity to pardon Ferrer is regretted by his majesty.

SYRIANS NOT "WHITE PERSONS."

Wisconsin Court Rules That They Are Not Entitled to Vote.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Under a ruling received here from U. S. Coleman, chief examiner of the census bureau at Washington, the hundred Syrian voters in LaCrosse will lose their citizenship, while the hundred of others all over the northwest will be affected. The ruling, in effect, is that Syrians, being of Asiatic origin, are not "white persons" within the meaning of the law.

BRIBED TO CHEAT GOVERNMENT.

Customs Weigher Confesses That He Was Hired by Importers.

New York City.—Eight years of systematic and exceedingly profitable cheating of the United States government was disclosed by George E. Briggs, a customs weigher. He told how he had underweighed a large importation of cheese and received \$194. He said that he had similar dealings with hundreds of other importers. He declared also that customs employees had a regular system of cheating.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

General.

In a lecture before the Aero Club of America, Littleton Fox urges that the club take immediate steps to cause the enactment of laws defining the rights and privileges of persons who travel in balloons and aeroplanes. Mr. Fox fears that unless laws to the contrary are passed, property owners whose titles give them possession of the air above property may prosecute air travelers for trespass. In order to avoid suits for trespass, Mr. Fox suggests that the various states condemn a certain aerial stratum as a public highway and take title to it.

Two large 22,000-pound Rodman guns, relics of the confederacy, mounted at the abandoned Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., will be blown up and shattered into portable sections with dynamite. They were recently sold to a St. Louis firm by the state of Mississippi and were to be exhibited as historical curiosities. But the purchasers have found it impossible to get the guns away from their mounting. The site of the old fort has almost been buried under the accumulations of the past forty years.

Counterfeiters, working almost in the shadow of the treasury, have invaded certain districts of Washington with spurious coin. The counterfeiters are of the 25 cent and 10 cent coinage, patterned after the issue of 1908, but, according to the secret service operatives, they are poor imitations.

John L. Carlisle, a prominent farmer and politician of Marion county, Mississippi, is so strong, impressed with the belief that he has found gold on his farm near Magnolia, that he has sent a sack of the nuggets to the United States assay office at Washington for analysis. The nuggets were picked up in a cotton field on the Carlisle place, and the ground is thickly strewn with them. They appear to be a composition of sand and bright flecks resembling gold dust.

The International Banking corporation, an American concern, which was the first to open a house in Peking, China, started a branch in Hankow, with the object of increasing trade relations between the United States and the Far East.

Washington.

When President Taft returns from his western trip he will find awaiting him in the white house a big barrel of sauerkraut, which represents his winning at the Elks' fair held at Sandusky, Ohio, last winter. The president was presented the winning ticket by W. H. Reinhart, head of the Perry centennial commission, while the latter was in Washington. The barrel was packed with twenty-two gallons of fresh briny food and expressed to Washington.

Record target practice scores of the vessels of the American navy for 1909 made public at the navy department show that the Washington is a winner of the battleship class, the Charleston a winner in the cruiser class, the Wilmington a winner in the gunboat class, the Tingey the winner in vessels competing for the torpedo trophy.

The use of the words "so help me God" at the end of oaths may be prohibited in the courts of the District of Columbia if congress passes a law which is now being drafted by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The bill under consideration is similar to one enacted by the Maryland legislature, and leader of the bench and bar in Washington are being consulted as to the desirability of recommending its enactment by congress.

A pew in the fashionable St. John's Episcopal church in Washington, the property of the late Dr. Robert Reynolds, was put up at auction. As there were no bidders the pew probably will be sold at private sale. Last May a pew in the same church brought \$3,000. This is not the only high price paid for a pew in St. John's. In 1816, when the edifice was built, the pew sold for \$100 each, but at that time the church organization received the money and not a pew holder, as now is the case. A few years ago Representative George M. Huff of Pennsylvania purchased from an estate a pew directly in the rear of what is known as the "presidential pew," paying \$2,750.

Uncle Sam grew financially fat off industrial inventors last year, the records showing that revenues in fees from this source were sufficient to pay \$1,887,443, the expenses of the United States patent office, and leave a surplus of \$88,476. This fact, which is emphasized in the annual report of Edward B. Moore, commissioner of patents, has made the basis for important recommendations urging new laws by congress which will effectually expedite methods for issuing patents.

Improvements in the methods of sustaining the army while traveling by rail have made the lot of the private soldier much more comfortable than formerly. This is shown in the annual report of Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe. The report says the operations of the kitchen tourist car, the detachment mess car and the portable gas cooker, which he says have been thoroughly tried out are found satisfactory. They have revolutionized, he says, the old system of providing for subsistence of traveling troops. The report shows that the cost of the commissary department for 1908 was \$22,000,000, which was a saving of \$2,000,000 over the cost of the commissary department in 1907, which was \$24,000,000. It is estimated that the cost of the commissary department for 1909 will be \$20,000,000, which is about two years less than the engineers' estimates.

The supreme court of the United States refused to take cognizance of the case of Majors vs. Williamson, involving responsibility for a note given to pay a debt assumed in connection with a speculation on the stock exchange. The debt was contracted by Williamson, in Memphis, Tenn., and a note was given with Mississippi real estate as security. The laws of the states of Tennessee and Mississippi prohibit gambling, and it was contended that under such laws the note could not be collected. The United States circuit court of appeals sustained this view and the effect of the ruling is to uphold the court.

Meat Souffle.

One cupful of cold meat chopped fine, one cupful of sweet milk, one large tablespoonful of flour, one small tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, seasoning to taste. Scald the milk, thickened with the flour and butter; stir in the beaten yolks, pour this white hot over the meat, stirring; set aside to cool. Then stir in lightly the beaten whites and bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

Vegetable Soup.

Cut five potatoes into small pieces, one carrot, a small tomato, one-half onion, small piece of cauliflower, one piece of celery and some parsley, then add a pint of milk and one of water and boil until vegetables are soft, and season with a little sugar, salt and pepper.

Household Matters.

Cleaning Porcelain.

With a cloth dipped in kerosene oil the effect is wonderful. You may then rub with a dry cloth. The articles cleaned will be as bright as new. The same method may be used in cleaning furniture. Even paint may be cleaned with a little oil on the cloth and soap suds as well.—Ainslee's.

Gardening.

One of the most successful of the amateur women gardeners, whose old-fashioned garden